

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ACCOUNTING
Paper 2
March 2019
MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 120
Published

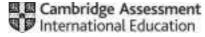
This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the March 2019 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **11** printed pages.



[Turn over

Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always whole marks (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate

marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do marks are not deducted for errors

marks are not deducted for omissions

answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

© UCLES 2019 Page 2 of 11

Question			Ans	swer			Marks		
1(a)	Narinder General Ledger Purchases account								
	Date 2019	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$			
	Jan 5	Bank (1)	1 890						
			Sales a	account					
	Date	Details	\$	Date 2019	Details	\$			
				Jan 30 31	Cash (1) Total for month (1)	1 620 1 980			
	Wages account								
	Date 2019	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$			
	Jan 31	Cash (1)	1 334						
	Drawings account								
	Date 2019	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$			
	Jan 31	Cash (1)	120						
	Sales returns account								
	Date 2019	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$			
	Jan 31	Total for month (1)	140						
	Discount allowed account								
	Date 2019	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$			
	Jan 31	Total for month (1)	26						

© UCLES 2019 Page 3 of 11

Question	Answer	Marks						
1(a)	Sales Ledger Amrik account							
	Date Details \$ Date 2019 \$							
	Jan 1 Sales (1) 540 Jan 10 Bank (1) 540 17 Bank (dis chq) (1) 540 Sank (1) 540							
	Noor account							
	Date Details \$ Date Details \$ 2019							
	Jan 16 Sales (1) 1 440 Jan 18 Returns (1) 1 440 Bank 3(1) 1 274 Discount 26							
1(b)	1 February 2018 Balance b/d This is the amount of the provision for doubtful debts at the start of the financial year (1) Name of account: provision for doubtful debts account for the previous year }(1) Debit or credit: debit	4						
	31 January 2019 Balance c/d This is the total of the provision for doubtful debts at the end of the year/the provision required for the following financial year (1)							
	Name of account: provision for doubtful debts account for the following year }(1) Debit or credit: credit }							
1(c)(i)	This is the difference between the opening and closing provision for doubtful debts/the amount which is needed to increase the provision to the required amount (1)							
1(c)(ii)	Decrease profit	1						

© UCLES 2019 Page 4 of 11

Question	Answer	Marks						
2(a)	Aysha Rent payable account							
	Date 2018 Details \$ 2019 Details \$ 2019 Feb 1 Apl 30 Oct 31 Bank Feb 1 Balance b/d (1) 3 000 3 500 7 500 Income statement (1) 6 000 500 7 500 2019 Feb 1 Balance b/d (1)OF 1 500 7 500 7 500							
	Aysha Rent receivable account							
	Date 2018 Details \$ Date 2018 Details \$ 2018 Feb 1 2019 Balance b/d (1) 600 Mar 31 May 1 Bank							
2/b)	+ (1) dates	6						
2(b)	February 6 Invoice (1) Aysha (1) 12 Debit note (1) Ravi (1) 14 Credit note (1) Aysha (1)	•						
2(c)	Statement of account (1) Remind Ravi of the amount due/show the balance owing at the month end Summarise the transactions for the month Allow Ravi to check his records against it Any 1 reason (1)							

© UCLES 2019 Page 5 of 11

Question		Answer							
2(d)	Ravi Aysha account							6	
	Date 2019 Feb14 21 28	Details Returns (1) Bank }(1) Discount } Balance c/d	\$ 160 390 10 425 985	Date 2019 Feb 1 6 2019 Mar 1	Pur Car	Details ance b/d rchases rriage ance b/d	(1) (1) (1)	\$ 400 560 25 985	
2(e)				avi Irnal					3
						Debit \$	Credit \$		
	Aysha (purchases ledger account) Aysha (sales ledger account) (1) 230 230								
		Transfer of balance of account in the purcha			an (1)				

Question	Answer									
3(a)	Bari and Nada Draft Statement of Financial Position at 31 December 2018									
	Assets Non-current assets Premises Other non-current assets Current assets Trade receivables Less Provision for doubtful debts Other receivables Bank Total assets Capital and liabilities Capital accounts Current accounts Current accounts Balance 1 Jan 2018 Interest on capital Partner's salary Share of profit	Bari 150 000 950 7 500 20 000 2 718 31 168	\$ 25 500 510 Nada 100 000 (150) 5 000 1812 6 662	\$ 220 000 92 650 312 650 24 990 910 21 890 47 790 360 440 Total 250 000	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)					
	Drawings Interest on drawings	11 000 660 11 660 19 508	13 000 780 13 780 (7 118)	12 390 262 390	(1) (1) (1)					
	Non-current liabilities Loan (repayable 2025) Current Liabilities Trade payables			80 000 17 250	(1)					
	Other payables Total capital and liabilities			800 18 050 360 440	(1)					

© UCLES 2019 Page 7 of 11

Question	Answer	Marks				
3(b)	Capital expenditure Money spend on acquiring, improving and installing non-current assets (1) Example Purchase of any non-current asset, legal costs for purchase of premises, cost of installation of non-current asset, cost of carriage on delivery of non-current asset, etc. Any suitable example (1) Capital receipt					
	Capital receipt Amounts received which do not form part of the day-to-day trading activities (1) Example Receipt of loan, additional capital, proceeds of sale of non-current asset at book value, etc. Any suitable example (1)					
	Revenue expenditure Money spent on the running of a business on a day-to-day basis (1) Example Any expense such as wages, rent, insurance, etc. Any suitable example (1)					
	Revenue receipt Amounts received in the day-to-day trading activities and other items of income(1) Example Sales, commission received, interest received, rent received, etc. Any suitable example (1)					
3(c)(i)	Cost of premises 89 000 Legal fees 5 050 (1) Decoration costs 1 650 (1) 95 700 (1)OF	3				
3(c)(ii)	\$ Profit for the year	4				

© UCLES 2019 Page 8 of 11

Question	Answer								Marks	
4(a)		Corrected Trial		Jai	31 December 2019					
		Debit \$	Credit							
	Revenu Purchas					\$ 196 000				
	Invento	ventory 1 January 2018				4 500	(1)			
	Premise	es at cost and fittings at cost	at cost							
	Provision	ehicle at cost (16 190 on for depreciation of			16 000	4 320	(1)			
	and fitti Provision vehicle	ngs on for depreciation of	motor			7 000				
	Bank ov	verdraft (1180 + 34) eceivables (18 000 –	100)		17 900	1 214	(1) (1)			
	Office e	ayables xpenses			16 121	9 383				
	Discour	nt received nt allowed			1 900	2 100				
		gs 1 January 2018 xpenses			3 100 190	79 100	(1)			
	Bank ch	narges			34 100		(1) (1) (1)			
	Suspen	se			303 755	138 303 755	_ ` ′	OF		
4(b)	Entry required to correct the error									
	Error	Debit			Credit					
		Account	\$		Accou	unt	\$			
	Error 4	Office expenses	21		Suspense		21			
	Error 5	Suspense	9	(1)	Meena		9	(1)		
	Error 6	Purchases returns	450	` ,	Suspense		450	(1)		
	Error 7	Suspense	600	(1)	Sales		300	(1)		
					K Limited		300	(1)		

© UCLES 2019 Page 9 of 11

Question	Answer									
4(c)		effect o	effect on profit for the year			effect on assets				
		over- stated	under- stated	no effect	over- stated	under- stated	no effect			
	4	√(1)					√(1)			
	5			√(1)	√(1)					
	6	√(1)					√(1)			
	7		√ (1)		√(1)					

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	Inventory not sold as quickly in second year/inventory turnover reduced/ decreased/went down/fell from 9.45 to 8.17 May be the result of a slowing of sales activity/falling demand May be as a result of holding increased levels of inventory Money tied up in inventory for longer Or other suitable comments Any 2 comments (1) each	2
5(b)	Will not obtain cash discount May be charged interest on late payment Relationship with suppliers damaged May be using the funds for other purposes Or other suitable comments Any 2 comments (1) each	2
5(c)	Credit customers taking longer to pay their accounts Affects ability to pay credit suppliers Money is not available for other purposes Credit customers will not qualify for cash discount May be result of poor credit control Greater risk of bad debts Can charge interest on late payments Or other suitable comments Any 2 comments (1) each	2
5(d)(i)	(31 200 + 30 900 + 14 000 + 100) : (32 000 + 10 000) 76 200 : 42 000 (1) 1.81 : 1 (1)	2
5(d)(ii)	(30 900 + 14 000 + 100) : (32 000 + 10 000) 45 000 : 42 000 (1) 1.07 : 1 (1)	2

© UCLES 2019 Page 10 of 11

Question		Answer						
5(e)	Increase Decrease Increase Repaym Decrease Increase	Increase in inventory Increase in current liabilities Decrease in trade receivables Increased expenditure on non-current assets Repayment of long-term liabilities Decrease in bank balance/decrease in cash Increase in dividends Any 1 reason (1)						
5(f)							4	
			increase	decrease	no effect			
		Proposal 1		√(1)				
		Proposal 2			√(1)			
		Proposal 3	√(1)					
		Proposal 4	√ (1)					
5(g)(i)	Current ratio will increase (1) Current liabilities decrease: no change in current assets (1)						2	
5(g)(ii)		ratio will increase (1) liabilities decrease: curre	ent assets decr	ease by a sma	ller amount (1)		2	